



# INTERIOR JOURNAL

B. W. HILTON, Editors and Prop.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 9, 1874.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The indications are that the Legislature will adjourn at the expiration of the sixty day's limit prescribed in the Constitution.

The contested election case between Miles and Brown is going on, and will doubtless result in the ousting of the sitting member, Brown.

It has developed during the week that the present Legislature of Kentucky will show no partiality for railroads, banks and monopolies generally.

The Senate passed a joint resolution to instruct our Congressmen to advocate the repeal of the Bankrupt law. The House will probably concur in the resolution.

A resolution passed in the House on Monday, raising a joint committee to inquire and report as to the expediency of establishing a branch penitentiary at Covington.

Both Houses have shown unusual activity this week, and the work marked out for the session is being presented out, basted and seamed ready for examination and approval by the boss-workmen.

The Kentucky Insurance Bureau has proved to be an expensive institution, the report of the Auditor showing that the Bureau drew \$14,000 from the Treasury more than it paid in. The deficit will be investigated.

A bill for the registration of marriages, births and deaths passed the Senate Tuesday. This is a bill that the "people" really demand, and wonder how it is possible that Kentucky has done without it so long. It is of peculiar interest to the medical profession and necessary to the collection of vital statistics.

The number of bills of a strictly local character that were crowding the Legislature during the last few days is distressing. It shows the "green" in a Representative to exhibit any zeal in passing local measures now. The "people" (C.J.) demand the disposition of general matters first, and after they are disposed of then the "people" demand an adjournment immediately if not sooner. But if a Representative fails to attend to his local business—he'll catch goss when he goes home—but the reporters will make it all right in the way of rosy puffs. "You pay your money and take your choice."

On Monday last, after a protracted discussion, an Immigration bill passed the Senate by almost a unanimous vote. The bill as passed provides for no Commissioners or agents, and authorizes the expenditure of only \$7,500. It is objected to by some, as in-adequate to the purpose, but will be approved by the people as ample sufficient for an "entering wedge." Some of the provisions of the bill are as follows: "The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and three other persons to be appointed by the Governor, are constituted a Board of Immigration, with power and authority to do whatever, in their discretion, may be deemed necessary to encourage immigration to this State. A Superintendent of Immigration shall be appointed with an annual salary of \$1,800, who shall publish and distribute such articles describing the several advantages of Kentucky, its agricultural, mineral and other resources, etc., etc., as will induce honest, industrious and desirable immigration to the State."

When the bill goes to the House, an effort will be made to substitute a more liberal bill, but it is to be hoped that the House will concur with the Senate, and dispose of the matter for the present.

In the Senate a resolution was passed providing for the firing of a salute on the 8th of January and 22d of February, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans and the birth of Washington. In the House the resolution was amended so as to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to hoist the national flag on the dome of the capitol simultaneously with the firing of the salute on the 8th of January, and continue to hoist the same each day during the sitting of the General Assembly, which was rejected by the Senate by a vote of 9 to 18—Mr. Varon voting in the affirmative.

While we have every reason to believe that the resolution was offered in a vindictive spirit and its passage urged in such a manner as to excite recollections of by-gones, entailed a useless expense, and amounted to nothing, we can but condemn the action of the Senate as childish and injudicious. We enter our protest, as one of the progressive Democracy, against such Bourbounish exhibitions of animosity to our country's flag. The American flag is not the peculiar emblem of the Radical administration, but the honored emblem of a Republican Government second to no nation of the earth. Only a few weeks ago the pluck and patriotism of the whole country North and South were exhibited when old tooting, snugged-tout, decrepit Spain dared to offer an insult to our colors. The bravest soldiers of the late war, Federal and Confederate, offered to bare their breasts to the enemy and shed their life blood beneath its folds. Certainly the Legislature would not disgrace itself by running up the American flag at a time so appropriate as when a commemorative salute was being fired; and for the gratification of its exceedingly loyal members might generously submit to having it overshadow the capital during the remainder of its session with no discredit to the Assembly. We do not envy the record made by those who opposed the "bar grangé splasher" resolution.

Natick, Mass., the home of Vice President Wilson had a big fire on Tuesday, loss \$500,000.

## Our Senator and Representative.

Hon. T. W. Varon, State Senator of this District, was honored with an election on the 9th, as Speaker pro tem of the Senate, to serve in the absence of the regular Speaker, and has presided over the Senate with dignity and eminent satisfaction during the present week. He was also added to the appointment committee a few days ago, and now occupies a place on many of the standing committees of the Senate. His constituents may well feel proud of the record Mr. Varon is making in the conscientious discharge of his duty as their representative. We refer with especial pride to the good sense exhibited in voting for the House amendment to the resolution calling for an exhibit of the patriotism of the Kentucky Legislature. We are glad that the Senator of the Eighteenth District had sense enough to observe the point of a Radical trick, and had self-possession sufficient to save himself from the just ridicule of all conservative men.

From many reliable sources we learn that our worthy Representative, Hon. Thos. B. Montgomery, is regarded as one of the most efficient members of the lower House. As a committed man where good sense and sound judgment are the requisites, he is a wheel-horse; and we are told that the members flock to his room in scores to enjoy a social hour and profit by his advice and counsel in matters of weighty importance. In the few weeks of service as a legislator he has developed talent for the business that even his most enthusiastic friends never suspected him of possessing. But little is said of him in the newspapers, but notwithstanding, we state upon the best authority, that Lincoln's Representative is no sardine in the estimation of any one at Frankfort. In view of the part the JOURNAL took in the election of our Senator and Representative, it is extremely gratifying to us to be able to say that far, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

The MESSAGE of Governor Leslie to the Legislature, accompanied with the petition of one hundred and forty odd thousand citizens of our State asking the enactment of a statute which shall impose upon the vendors of intoxicating liquors a greater responsibility for the consequences of their destructive traffic, is worthy of perusal, and will be found in this paper. Like all the public acts of our present Executive chief, it reflects honor upon him that should be unflinching. While he does not recommend the adoption of the bill as presented, he heartily concurs with the petitioners as regards the absolute necessity of more stringent legislation upon the subject. It is a moral reform that cannot fail to promote the virtue, health and happiness of the people of the Commonwealth, and as such should receive the most careful attention of our legislators. The Governor estimates that of the 4,254 petitions filed in the office since 1870, praying Executive clemency, 3,106 chare the troubles upon the use of intoxicating liquors. The truth of this statement should condemn the existing law as inadequate to control the evil, and when added to the fearful catalogue of crimes for which the traffic is directly responsible, we cannot believe that the present Legislature will adjourn before properly considering the subject, and by wise legislation place a curb upon the greatest of all evils that afflict our country. The people of this section of the State demand relief, and rejoice that their representatives stand ready to vote in accordance with their desires upon this subject.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } County of Lincoln, }  
L. J. OWSLEY, Cashier of The Farmers' National Bank of Stanford, Ky., do solemnly swear that the above instrument is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. O. MCGOWEN, }  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of Dec., 1874.  
J. R. OWSLEY, N. P. L. C.   
Correct attested:  
J. H. SHAW, S. H. MURPHY, J. F. COOK, Directors.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The Farmers' National Bank of STANFORD, At Stanford, in the State of Kentucky, at close of business December 15th, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$168,687.77

Over Drafts 2,154.23

U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation 120,000.00

Due from Believers and Reserve Agents 15,714.69

Due from National Banks 2,616.00

Due from State Banks and Banks 4,882.00

Banking House 8,192.73

Other Real Estate 518.89

Furniture and Fixtures 2,027.93

Current Expenses 1,047.68

Checks and other Cash Items 2,661.20

Bills of National Banks 2,821.09

Fractional Currency and Nickel 254.83

Specie, Gold 19,286.60

Legal Tender Notes 307,634.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in \$160,000.00

Surplus Fund 24,221.84

Discount 8,759.75

Exchange 392.19

Interest 3,458.78

Profit and Loss 36.25

Bank Note Circulation outstanding 123,000.00

Individual Deposits 40,161.99

Cashier Checks outstanding 811.45

Due to National Banks 7,659.21

Due to other Banks 4,841.03

Due to State Banks and Banks 7,659.21

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FRIDAY, JANUARY, 1874.

### The Church-work of the Year.

The past year has been fruitful in important religious movements. In the United States the event most worthy of notice was the meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance in this city in October. It attracted a large number of prominent representatives of the principal Orthodox Protestant denominations from Europe, Asia and America, and enlisted a degree of attention that is rarely given to a religious assembly not pretending to authority. On reviewing the diversity of opinions and forms of worship and church government which were represented among its members, the range of topics discussed, the catholicity of their treatment, the clearness and ability of the papers which were presented, and the impression which the meeting carried with it, it may be justly pronounced an imposing demonstration of the force of Protestantism and its substantial unity in essential. The meeting of the Alliance was followed by the secession of Bishop Cummins from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his effort to organize a new Episcopal Church.

Aside from these movements, the year has been a quiet one for American churches. The negotiations for the union of the Presbyterian Churches have come to a halt. The half dozen or so Lutheran bodies have been casting about for means of establishing a better understanding between their respective organizations. One of them—the General Council—a body of High Church proclivities—has invited its fellows to a conference for the discussion of the points which divide them all, and the possibility of harmonizing them. The scheme is well received, although the belief is not entertained that any material approach to union will result from it. The affinity of churches seems to be more operative in the British Provinces, where the two Presbyterian Churches of Canada, and the two of the Lower Provinces, have agreed through their synods and assemblies, to become one organization, and their presbyteries are confidently expected to ratify the agreement. A similar success has attended Methodist efforts, the Wesleyan and New Connection Methodist Churches of Canada and of Eastern British America having brought their negotiations to the eve of a successful conclusion. The effort to unite the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Churches in Scotland has been blocked for the time, but the negotiations between the bodies answering to these two in England are continued.

The Church of England has been agitated with the ritualistic controversy. The convocations of the two Archiepiscopal Provinces quieted the discussion over the Athanasian Creed early in the year by the adoption of a declaration that that eloquent but formidable document did not add new doctrines to those otherwise taught, but that it was intended as a clearer expression and forcible reminder of doctrines inculcated in the Scriptures. This theme of controversy has hardly been removed, when the Convocation of Canterbury was again attacked by a petition from four hundred and eighty-three "priests" of the Church of England, asking for the appointment of authorized confessors. The petition assumed that confession was recognized in the formularies of the church. The convocation was compelled to adopt another declaration to the effect that penance and what is called sacramental confession are not recognized in the formularies. The Archbishops were assailed in May by a petition from 60,200 members of the church, asking them to put down ritualistic practices, or at least to enforce the decisions of the courts against them. They replied, saying that they were very sorry the practices complained of existed; that they would do all they could to repress them; but that that was little, and suggested to the petitioners that the most effective remedies were with the laity, who could institute prosecutions in all instances. Germany, Switzerland and Italy have been in turmoil with the conflict which has prevailed between the civil powers and the Pope. In Prussia, new laws have been demanded to meet the new attitudes assumed by the Roman Catholic Bishops. They have been freely granted and rigorously executed. Under their operation the instruction given in the theological seminaries, the appointment of pastors, the discipline inflicted by the church upon its ministers and members have all to be submitted to the supervision of the Government. In Switzerland the Pope has undertaken to appoint a Bishop in defiance of the laws and in the face of the civil prohibitions. The would-be Bishop has been escorted over the frontiers and commanded to stay there. The Roman Catholic Churches of Geneva have been subjected to regulations of newly-increased stringency, and three of them, whose curas would not conform to the provisions of the law, have been turned over to the old Catholics. The Constitution of the Republic has been amended so as to make it extremely uncomfortable to advocates of paramount ecclesiastical authority, and the Jesuits have been sent where, if they continue to do harm, it will not be to Switzerland. The conflict in Italy has been a continuation of that which has raged for several years. The Government of the Kingdom has driven out the Jesuits, ordered the suppression of religious orders, and the appropriation of their houses, and forbidden pilgrimages, and the Pope has fulminated anathemas. In Spain the ecclesiastics have intrigued and co-operated with the Carlists to destroy the Republic and enthroned superstition again. In France they have plotted to set up the Count of

Chambord as King under the Pope, and sought, by the institution of pilgrimages and exhibition of miracles, to rouse the people to frenzy for the church and the monarchy, and they have witnessed the failure of their schemes.

In Brazil the Government and the Bishops are at war on the question of excommunicating the Free Masons. The Bishop of Pernambuco is under prosecution for violating the Constitution of the Empire in putting his interdicts in force after he had been forbidden to do so by the Government. Mexico has expelled the Jesuits and promulgated amendments to the Constitution which separate Church and State and do away with the religious oath, and nullify the obligation of monastic orders. The union of Church and State has been dissolved in Guatemala.

The past year has also witnessed the final organization of the Old Catholic Church in Germany, and its recognition by the Government and the courts, as entitled to all the rights and privileges of a lawful church. Its Bishop Reinkens has been duly elected and consecrated with the apostolic succession. Its Congress, which met at Cologne in September, adopted a liberal system of church government. It pledged itself in a letter which it addressed to the Evangelical Alliance to do away with all doctrines and usages which are based upon tradition, and avowed itself in sympathy with Evangelical protestantism. At this Congress the Old Catholic movement reported a strength that surprised even its friends, and it does not cease to grow. It has made relatively as much progress in Switzerland as in Germany, and has there its most eloquent and most advanced spokesman in Father Hyacinth. Old Catholicism has a few bold and able advocates in France, but it has not yet assumed there the shape of a general movement.—*N. Y. Times*.

### The Island of Cuba.

The following sketch of the island of Cuba will be of interest at this time. The Island contains 30,000 square miles, being 750 miles in length, with an average breadth of 40 miles. Columbus called it "the most beautiful land that ever he beheld," and it has always been famed for beauty and fertility. The island has had a troubled history. It was the favorite resort of buccaneers, of the English sea-rovers, privateers and filibusters from Mexico and the United States. In 1812-'20-'22 and '29 many risings took place and all were suppressed with bloodshed. A most formidable insurrection occurred in 1836 and another in 1844, aiming at the extirpation of the white population. Victories were shot in groups or put to death under the lash. In 1848 came the Lopez efforts for emancipation. Lopez connected himself with Cuba by marriage with a Cuban lady owning an estate on the island. His plots were discovered, and he fled to the United States. In 1850 he returned to Cuba with 500 men. In 1851 he again landed and at first achieved success, but was finally taken prisoner and executed. In 1855 came another unsuccessful insurrection. In 1868 the late insurrection began. Since 1837, with short intervals, the Island has been governed by absolutism, with a captain general as the fountain of all rule. The resources of Cuba are such that, despite of a vicious commercial system, trade has always increased, and even now the aggregate value of sugar and coffee crops exceeds \$75,000,000, while before these troubles the exports and imports amounted to over \$130,000,000 per annum. The population of Cuba is 1,500,000. Seven hundred thousand are of European extraction and of these one-sixth are from Spain. The slave population forms one-fourth of the whole.

### Almanacs.

The present is, pre-eminently, an age of almanacs. Everybody wants an almanac. It is almost impossible to keep house without an almanac. The universal demand has been liberally supplied—almanacs are as plentiful as leaves in autumn— they are distributed gratuitously. They are immensely valuable as picture books, music books, song books, story books, cook books. Everybody who has a patent sugar-coated pill, publishes an almanac. There are liver almanacs,ague almanacs, kidney almanacs, consumption almanacs, almanacs for wounds, bruises and purifying sores, itch, titter, sore eyes, scurvy, rheumatism. There are political almanacs, farmers' almanacs, and now there is a demand for religious almanacs—everything but weather almanacs, though all tell about the weather, predict rain, sunshine, clouds—snow, heat, bird and dust; when the sun and moon raise and set; when Luna quarters and halves and sixts; when she is full of silver and when reduced to her last quarter. They tell of eclipses, apogees and perigees when to plant, sow and harvest; when to take an umbrella, and when a walking cane is only necessary; but unfortunately almanacs have been found out. They are the least valuable of all the yellow-back literature published. As you work they are an average, except in weather matters, and here they are uniformly in error. The meteorological phenomena is gathered from lightning bugs, rheumatic limbs are their barometers, their telescopes are dinner horns, their thermometers a beggar's nose or a frost-bitten toe. Their observations are taken when the scientific savans hold their meetings in chimney-corners, and rehearse their experience in watching the antics of chickens and pigeons, the flight of sparrows, and the appearances of mosquitoes and grasshoppers. The weather prognostications are the same for all nations, commencing at the first day of the month and running

down to the last; they print "expect rain-about-these-days," which leaves the farmer to expect from first to last, to hope on hope ever. As a consequence, the farmer plants at the wrong time, curses and gets turned out of the church. The sick man takes liver medicine when his kidneys are dilated; the sailor goes to sea at a time when he should stay in port and put out an additional anchor. A comedy of errors is enacted every day of the 365, and all because the almanacs are full of—mistakes. But the days of the medicine almanacs are numbered. The weather reports are now consulted, and he who refuses to accept their productions, who is too stingy or too obstinate to learn from them just what to expect in the way of weather for the next twenty-four hours, deserves all the disasters that a kind Providence showers upon him, blows against him, or in any way inconveniences him. If the sailor will go to sea when the weather report tells him a cyclone will sweep along the coast, let him go and get wrecked. If aunt Polly wants to make soap when she ought to be knitting, there is no help for it—ignorance is mighty and will sometimes prevail. If farmers will mow and reap when the weather report tells them it is dangerous, they must be content to see their grain and grass ruined by the coming storm. The Washington weather clerk is making a faithful record of coming events in the way of weather. They constitute a new departure in governmental affairs. They are giving scientific observations in the largest degree valuable; in fact, the Signal Bureau, Weather Bureau, or by whatever name it is known, is the most reliable department of the radical government operations. The daily newspaper is becoming the best almanac; the weather predictions are right nine times out of ten, and a man, if he will, may know twenty-four hours ahead what he expects in the way of weather. Those who stick to the old ways, who ignore the great advance made in science, who shut their eyes and ears against the utterances of the national weather clerk, and continue to buy almanacs because they are cheap, must endure the consequence of their ignorance and folly, and everybody will say, "Served them right."—*Louisville Ledger*.

### Pea Pictures of Lending Radicals

HIPPIE MITCHELL.

The leading Republican newspaper of Oregon gives the following description of Senator Hippie Mitchell:

A man whose history is summed up in the few words, seducer, wife-beater, deserter of wife and children, embodiment of moneys collected for his clients, keeper of a mistress whom he passes off in society as his wife, bigamist for over seven years, and United States Senator under a false name.

### PINCHBECK.

The following description of Pinchbeck, who is now claiming a seat in the United States Senate, and under the leadership of Senator Morton, will no doubt get it, is taken from the books of the work-house at New Orleans, which at that time was used as a penitentiary:

"May 28, 1862.—Pinckney Pinchbeck, 24 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, black and black hair; occupation a laborer; intemperate habits; and under head of remarks classed 'smart,' committed under conviction before Provost Judge J. M. Bell for larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

CARPENTER, WILSON, SICKLES, BLAINE, ETC.

(Washington Cor. New York Herald.)

"True indeed, it is that Carpenter is unfit for the Chair of the Senate, but he is not so unfit for it as the Vice President. A drunkard in the White House, a venial liar in the Vice Presidency replacing a venal purveyor there, a debauchee in the chair of the Senate, Credit Mobilier bribe heading the first committee of Congress an uncaught Mobilierist in the Speaker's chair, and a caught Mobilierist the leader of the House, a general who has already been given, and at first achieved success, but was finally taken prisoner and executed. In 1865 came another unsuccessful insurrection. In 1868 the late insurrection began. Since 1837, with short intervals, the Island has been governed by absolutism, with a captain general as the fountain of all rule. The resources of Cuba are such that, despite of a vicious commercial system, trade has always increased, and even now the aggregate value of sugar and coffee crops exceeds \$75,000,000, while before these troubles the exports and imports amounted to over \$130,000,000 per annum. The population of Cuba is 1,500,000. Seven hundred thousand are of European extraction and of these one-sixth are from Spain. The slave population forms one-fourth of the whole.

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The London Times estimates that 74,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required from this country to supply the markets of Europe until the crop of 1874 is harvested. This at present rates, will bring into the country over one hundred millions of dollars, giving a new impetus to business in almost every branch. Agents from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities in England and on the Continent, are now in the west buying wheat for houses there, and the competition among them is so brisk that prices have taken a decided upward turn. This is the first time, we believe in the history of the grain trade, that European agents have visited the great grain depots of the West and made purchases direct, all supplies having heretofore been contracted for in New York.

### POSTPONEMENT!

#### Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky.

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!!

SUCCESS ASSURED!

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN

On Tuesday, 31st of March, Next.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders, for the full payment of the grand gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the con-

cert on Tuesday, 31st of March, Next.

Tuesday, the 31st of March, 1874.

They have already realized

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

And have a great many agents yet to hear from.

NO TICKET ENTERTAINMENT, THE DRAWING CERTAIN.

But WHETHER ALL ARE SOLD OR NOT, THE CONCERT AND DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE THIS DAY.

The daily newspaper is becoming the best almanac; the weather predictions are right nine times out of ten, and a man, if he will, may know twenty-four hours ahead what he expects in the way of weather. Those who stick to the old ways, who ignore the great advance made in science, who shut their eyes and ears against the utterances of the national weather clerk, and continue to buy almanacs because they are cheap, must endure the consequence of their ignorance and folly, and everybody will say, "Served them right."—*Louisville Ledger*.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued and

12,000 CASH GIFTS, \$1,500,000

will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

The tickets are printed in copies, of tents, and all fractions will be represented in the drawing as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift, \$250,000

One Grand Cash Gift, \$25,000

One Grand Cash Gift, \$25,000